The Southern PATRIOT

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COPY OF PETITION TO CURB FILIBUSTER is presented to Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon Johnson by leaders of delegation to Washington at opening of Congress. From left are Bishop W. W. Matthews, Washington; Bishop C. Ewbank Tucker, Louisville; the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham; Bishop Frank Madison Reid, Kittrell, N. C.; Bishop Carey A. Gibbs (behind Reid), Birmingham; Aubrey W. Williams, Montgomery, Ala.; Senator Johnson; Bishop Edgar A. Love, Baltimore, and Bishop S. L. Greene, Atlanta. The delegation also visited the office of Vice-President Richard Nixon.

21,000 Ask Rule Change

Petitions with 21,000 signatures asking for a curb on filibusters were presented to the U. S. Senate at the height of its battle over rules changes in January.

The signatures, collected through the Southern Conference Educational Fund, came from 45 states and the District of Columbia, two-thirds from Southern states. They represented the work of 750 persons in addition to SCEF board members who helped gather them.

An interracial delegation from 11 states and the District of Columbia, including nine Southern states, took the petitions to Washington. Spokesmen were Bishop Frank Madison Reid, Kittrell, N. C., president of the Council of Bishops of the A.M.E. Church, and Aubrey Williams, Montgomery, Ala., publisher and SCEF president.

Among the others in the delegation were five additional bishops (see picture above), the Rev. Fred L. Shuttlesworth, Birmingham bus protest leader; the Rev. William B. Abbot, Norfolk, a leader in the movement to integrate Virginia schools, and E. B. Henderson, NAACP public relations chairman in Virginia. The Baptist Ministers Conference of Philadelphia and Vicinity was represented by its secretary, the Rev. J. Earl Adkins.

The delegates visited the office of Vice-President Richard D. Nixon and left the petitions with Charles K. McWhorter, Nixon's legislative assistant. Prior to this, they visited Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, who spent an hour discussing the filibuster issue with them.

The petitions asked that Senate Rule 22 be modified to make it possible to close debate and bring a measure to a vote by a simple majority of the Senators present and voting, after a reasonable time for debate had been allowed.

A measure similar to this proposal, which had been introduced by a group of liberal Senators, was later rejected by the Senate.

Instead, the Senate finally adopted Lyndon Johnson's proposal, which provides for closing debate by vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting. This represents little change from the previous rule, which required a two-thirds vote of the entire Senate.

Most observers believe that effective civil rights legislation and social welfare measures cannot be passed until majority rule is established in the Senate.

Senator Johnson informed the SCEF delegation that he would go no further than the slight

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Top Petitioners

Top honors in the drive to collect signatures in the petition campaign against filibusters go to the Rev. Fred Shuttlesworth of Alabama and the Rev. M.M.D. Perdue, of Kentucky, each of whom turned in more than 1,000 signatures, and to the Rev. Ben F. Wyland, of Florida, who contributed about 700.

Hunting Which?

Legislator Charley Johns heads Florida's committee to root out "subversives." Asked recently what he was investigating at the University of Florida, Johns made the classic statement of the Southern witchhunt:

"Our committee has broad authority. We might be investigating communism. We might be investigating integration. We might be investigating almost anything."

Why Did We Fail?

Let's make no mistake about it: the outcome of the Senate battle over the filibuster was a major defeat for liberalism in America.

The change in Rule 22, as adopted, represents no real departure from the old rule. The most positive thing that can be said is that there was at least enough popular sentiment for change to induce the Senate to make a gesture in that direction. But that's not enough at a time when the need for effective civil rights legislation is so urgent.

This is a good time to ask ourselves why the defeat came.

When a delegation led by six bishops met with Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson to ask for a filibuster curb (see story this page), he said to them:

"When you march up the hill, you've got to have the troops. And you just don't have enough troops."

Grass-Roots Support Was Lacking

The Patriot does not always agree with Lyndon Johnson. In fact, we disagreed with him profoundly on his position on the Rule 22 change. But we think that in this instance he was giving the liberal movement in America good advice.

In the weeks before Congress opened, it appeared on the surface that support for an effective filibuster curb was strong. Many national civic, religious and labor organizations endorsed it. It looked good on paper. But when it came to a showdown, the grass-roots support just wasn't there, and not enough people tried to mobilize it.

This is no reflection on the delegation that met with Johnson and the more than 800 other people who worked long and hard to gather signatures on the SCEF petition against the filibuster; it's no reflection on several other organizations that backed up their official statements with efforts to carry the issue to the people and organize letter-writing campaigns to the Senators. But there was not enough of this kind of thing.

We can become irritated at the jockeying that went on among the Senators, but we must also realize that this would not have happened if the Senate had been deluged with letters from all parts of America, if several petitions bearing hundreds of thousands of signatures had come in instead of one with 21,000. Politicians always respond to a groundswell.

Let's Use the Techniques of Democracy

Perhaps the problem is not unrelated to the atmosphere of conformity that has gripped America in recent years (see story on Un-American Committee below). Many people have come to regard such grass-roots legislative activity as petitions and letter-writing as somewhat unrespectable and even subversive. Many people are afraid to sign anything.

It is an odd notion to have developed in a democracy. The very strength of the democratic process is that great numbers of people must be persuaded to speak out for a change before it can be effected. If we are to achieve advances in civil rights, we will have to take out some of the old-fashioned techniques of democracy, dust them off, and use them. We are going to have to organize support at the grass-roots. The start made with the Rule 22 petitions must be followed up vigorously.

Basic Rights At Stake In Braden Conviction

"We do not feel that we are ever going to be able to achieve integration until we re-establish the American principle of free speech and free thought and free assembly."

This was the comment of Carl and Anne Braden, SCEF field secretaries and editors, after his conviction for contempt of the House Un-American Committee in Atlanta on January 22.

Braden and Frank Wilkinson, a nationally known civil liberties leader, were sentenced to 12 months in jail after trial in U.S. District Court. They were freed on bond pending appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

The contempt charges grew out of their refusal to cooperate with the Un-American Committee at widely criticized hearings in Atlanta last July. They based their refusal on the fundamental rights of privacy guaranteed by the First Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

Braden also accused the Committee of using its position to harass people working for integration in the South. Two of the three members of the Committee that quizzed Braden and Wilkinson are Southern Democrats.

The Bradens said that in carrying the case to the Supreme Court

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Southern Trends: Review of the Month

A new stage opened in the movement toward integration as state and federal courts toppled Virginia's massive resistance laws and token integration actually began in some schools in that state. The moment was not only historic; its psychological impact was tremendous, for Virginia has symbolized the "Old South's" resistance to change.

Segregationist politicians rushed to erect new legal bulwarks, but countering this was a new statewide organization to preserve public education. It was growing rapidly.

In Arkansas, a federal judge told the Little Rock school board to come up with some plan for integrating the city's closed high schools by early February.

A federal court in Georgia ruled out segregation at the second largest college in the state university system and on Atlanta buses; a ruling on Atlanta schools was in the offing. As the legislature met, rural representatives appeared determined to bar any integration anywhere, and Atlantans were determined to save their city's schools.

Atlanta has made history in recent weeks by becoming the first Southern city threatened by school closure where highly organized support for public education has developed before the crisis strikes; several important groups have taken a stand, and the issue is being widely discussed by parent and student groups. A citizens organization called HOPE (Help Our Public Education) was chartered.

Although not widely publicized outside the region, red-baiting and witchhunting—always the last desperate position of segregationists—were making headlines in several places. An Arkansas Legislative Council conducted a probe and announced that the racial crisis in that state was plotted by the Communist Party. The Florida Supreme Court gave a green light to a legislative committee looking for "communist" influences in the NAACP. And a Virginia committee questioned Negro plaintiffs in the Front Royal school suit behind closed doors.

In Washington, chances of strong civil rights legislation dimmed with defeat of an effective filibuster curb, but many bills were being introduced. Their final fate seemed to depend on the amount of public support that develops. (See stories this page.)

Herblock, Washington Post & Times Herald

"ALL WE WANT IS THE TRUTH AS WE SEE IT"

The Southern Patriot

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How It's Done

The Florida Council on Human Relations is urging each of its local groups to carry on a "Project Icebreaker" between whites and Negroes—bringing together key individuals from various organizations so they get to know one another.

Arlington is one of the Virginia communities faced with the fact of integrated schools — or no schools. Members of the Social Action Committee of the Rock Spring Congregational Church there decided that one constructive thing they could do would be to study results of school integration already in effect in a locality similar to Arlington.

They selected Montgomery County, Md., which is also a part of suburban Washington. They sent committees there to interview administrators, teachers, students.

Their central conclusion was that when schools are integrated nothing very startling happens—except that "constitutional law assumes a new dignity, educational efforts receive a new stimulus, insights of some men become more clear, aspirations of other men become more free."

The committee published its findings in a seven-page document and gave it wide circulation in Arlington. The Northern Virginia Sun reprinted part of it.

Young volunteers wearing red, white and blue armbands have recently been stopping every Negro who enters the Fulton County Courthouse in Atlanta and urging them to register to vote. It's part of the campaign of the All Citizens Registration Committee to have at least 57,000 Negroes on the voter rolls by the May deadline. Average age of the volunteers is 24.

They picked the Courthouse because at this time of year there is a constant flow of people going there to make tax returns and buy automobile tags. In a single morning's work they assisted 50 people in registering and talked with 500 more.

(The Patriot welcomes contributions to this column from readers.)

Carolina Vote Law Tested

The picture at the right shows the front cover of a pamphlet being distributed by a group of citizens in North Carolina who are seeking support for an important test case on voting rights.

The case also involves the right of Negro attorneys to represent their clients vigorously in the South.

Mrs. Louise Lassiter, pictured on the pamphlet, has been trying to register to vote since 1956. She was turned down on the basis of a literacy test.

Mrs. Lassiter is not illiterate. She completed one year of high school and has no difficulty reading such material as the court decisions in her case. A registrar disqualified her because she mispronounced three words, including "indictment," when required to read a section of the North Carolina constitution.

The next time she tried to register, she refused to take the literacy test and has filed suit in Federal court asserting the test is used for discriminatory purposes. The U. S. Supreme Court recently agreed to review the case.

Meantime, her attorney, James R. Walker, Jr., of Weldon, N. C., had been jailed and fined several times after taking her case. Charges were filed against him when he went with another Negro to the office of the registrar who disqualified Mrs. Lassiter.

The registrar, Mrs. Helen Taylor, told the Negro he must write a section of the Constitution as she read it, but Walker said she was reading so rapidly that no one could have possibly written it down. He protested.

In the course of the discussion, Mrs. Taylor charged Walker shook his finger at her. On the basis of this finger-shaking accusation, he was charged with disorderly conduct and trespass, assault on a female and disturbing a registrar in performance of her duty.

One of these charges was later thrown out by the State Supreme Court, but one is still on appeal and Walker still owes part of a $500 fine on a third.

North Carolina Mother Is Denied Right To Vote

Mrs. Louise Lassiter

James R. Walker, Jr.

While Her Lawyer Is Jailed, Fined

The Rights Of All Of Us Are At Stake In These Cases.

We ask you to consider the case of Mrs. Louise Lassiter, who was not only denied the right to vote but whose attorney has been jailed and fined several times since he took her case.

Mrs. Lassiter decided in the spring of 1956 that it was time for her to register to vote. She was 41 years old, the mother of three children, and had lived in Northampton County all her life.

Ordinarily when a person decides to register, he or she simply does so. However, it is different in many parts of the South—and Northampton County is part of the South. It is in northeastern North Carolina.

Negroes make up 68 per cent of the population in that part of the state and Mrs. Lassiter is a Negro. Just a few hundred Negroes are registered in her county and they got on the rolls only after the utmost patience and persistence. There were literacy tests and all sorts of gimmicks to discourage and defeat registration by Negroes.

Mrs. Lassiter's husband, Lloyd, had been registered since 1950. He was and is moderator in District A of Northampton County for the Progressive Civic Union of Halifax and North-

Walker is the only Negro lawyer in a six-county area in northeastern North Carolina. He says the real issue is that certain powers-that-be don't want any Negro lawyers practicing there.

He is represented by Samuel S. Mitchell and Herman Taylor, noted civil rights lawyers in Raleigh, who are also carrying Mrs. Lassiter's case to the Supreme Court.

The Walker-Lassiter Defense Fund was organized under the leadership of the Rev. Alexander D. Moseley, the Rev. C. M. Creecy, A. C. Cofield, the Rev. Judson King, and Mrs. Cherry E. Clarke. SCEF is assisting the group. The Defense Fund asks that protests be sent to the Civil Rights Commission and the Justice Department.

Contributions are badly needed and should be sent to Walker-Lassiter Defense Fund, P.O. Box 47, Weldon, N. C. Copies of the pamphlet are available on request.

"Why I Believe in Integration"

A White Minister Tells His Reason

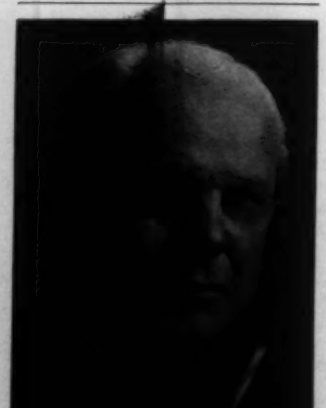
By BEN F. WYLAND

(This is one of a series of articles by outstanding Southerners on why they believe in integration. The Rev. Ben F. Wyland was for many years executive secretary of the United Churches of St. Petersburg, Fla. He now heads the Florida Council for Racial Cooperation.)

As I look back, I see an America that has been traveling a rough road on the racial question — a road that leads only to suicide.

At one time there were no Jim Crow cars on trains or Jim Crow churches in the South or anywhere else. I have talked with Southerners who told me of the good old days when Negroes ate in the dining cars with them and went to white churches. Then for some strange reason or lack of reason, we went into a moral tailspin.

During the last war, a Chicago businessman put up a sign on his building, saying, "I am a 100% American; I hate Germans." His competitor across the street then put up a sign reading, "I am a 200% American. I hate everybody."



The Rev. Ben F. Wyland

Unfortunately, in a very true sense, this is the mistaken idea of Americanism that some people seriously hold. In this slough of despondency we live.

But there is a way out. It is to find a religious faith like that which comes from the Prince of Peace. He said: "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples if ye have love for one another."

A well-known Southern lawyer said to me: "Supremacy of the law is more important than supremacy of the white race." So I say also that the tenets of our Christian faith are more important than supremacy of the white race.

That faith teaches us that with God Almighty the only thing that matters is what is on the inside of a man or woman, the character and the spirit; what is on the outside, the color, is not important. We shall learn to love one another—or we shall perish.

Bits of History

Abolition Began in South

BY DON WEST

(This is the first of a series of bits of little-known Southern history. Don West is a well-known poet who is now engaged in writing a book on Southern history.)

Some readers may be surprised to learn that ten years before William Lloyd Garrison entered the field with his *Liberator*, a Southerner, Elihu Embree, was publishing his anti-slavery *Emancipator* at Jonesborough, Tenn.

It is of interest to note that the South pioneered in the formation of abolition societies. The Manumission Society of Tennessee was organized at Lick Creek Meeting House in Green County, Tenn., on November 12, 1815. It grew out of several local clubs formed about a year earlier in a number of East Tennessee mountain counties.

Among the pioneer leaders of this movement were Elihu Embree, Charles Osborn and John Rankin, all Southerners, and each destined to play an important role in the abolitionist movement. Of John Rankin, Henry Ward Beecher said later. "He was the father of abolitionism, the Martin Luther of the cause."

From these early efforts came the *Manumission Intelligencer*, published at Jonesborough, Tenn., in 1819. After about a year Embree changed the name to *The Emancipator*. These were the first publications in America dedicated to abolishing slavery.

Elihu Embree was a radically outspoken abolitionist editor in Tennessee long before New England's conscience was aroused to the slavery issue. In the first issue of *The Emancipator* he wrote: "This paper is especially designed by the editor to advocate the abolition of slavery."

Embree labored day and night. He was a man on fire with the love for freedom, dedicated to that cause for all men. The flames of that fire totally consumed the man. After publishing The Emancipator for eight months he died, on December 12, 1820, at the age of 38. But his spirit lived on and eventually reached the great Garrison.

After Embree's death Benjamin Lundy, who came from Ohio, took over editorial duties at Jonesborough, Tenn. How Lundy happened to come to Tennessee, or to be an abolitionist in the first place, is another interesting story to tell later and involves another Southern abolitionist, Charles Osborn.

News in Brief

The Georgia Council of Churches has called upon the Governor and Legislature to provide legislation "that will preserve our system of public education for all."

* * * *

In Tennessee, the only Negro member of the Lincoln County Medical Association (Fayetteville), Dr. L. M. Donaldson, has been named president-elect of that organization by acclamation.

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The Southern Regional Council reports that at least 33 Southern cities have desegregated their city bus systems. This represents a gain of 12 cities since 1957, when SRC made a previous spot check.

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More than 100 Methodist churches in Northern Virginia recently called on state officials to "preserve and maintain" public schools. The action was taken at an annual conference attended by 250 delegates representing 48,075 Methodists.

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The Congregational Christian Church's Board of Home Missions has voted to give money to any congregation whose financial support is jeopardized by its moves to integrate. This is part of a major drive the denomination is conducting to put into practice its stated policy of "a non-segregrated church in a non-segregated society."

The drive was mapped on the basis of a two-year self-survey to determine to what degree the denomination was integrated. The survey was directed by Dr. Herman H. Long, (an SCEF board member) who is in charge of the denomination's race relations work.

* * * *

At Georgia Tech in Atlanta, about 70 per cent of the faculty have signed a statement urging support for public education. Meantime, spokesmen for a group of 419 Atlanta physicians who issued a similar statement reported that reactions had been "gratifyingly favorable."

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The NAACP has asked the AFL-CIO to take action against the racial discrimination that continues in some of its affiliates. An 11-page documented memorandum on such discrimination was presented to the labor body's Civil Rights Department.

* * * *

The St. Petersburg City Council has voted to reopen Spa Beach, which was closed after four Negroes used it in September. However, the wording of the resolution leaves open the possibility that it will be closed again if Negroes return. There has been a storm of protest in the city over the closing and an announced plan to use the area for an auditorium.

* * * *

A Negro football player, Larry Drake of Fairmont, W. Va., has been named that state's most outstanding scholastic football player by sports writers, coaches and officials.

How To File

Procedures for filing complaints with the Federal Civil Rights Commission will be taught at Highlander Folk School, it was announced by Dean B. R. Brazeal of Morehouse College, who is chairman of the Highlander executive committee. Details may be obtained by writing to the school at Monteagle, Tenn.

Contributions Are Needed

Front Royal Pupils Given Help

—Washington Daily News Photo

SCHOOLLESS NEGRO BOYS AND GIRLS of Front Royal, Va., meet the press in Washington, D. C. Seated at table are leaders of committee that arranged for them to enroll in Washington schools: from left, Mrs. James E. Scott, Mrs. Burma Whitted, and Frank Coleman, who is treasurer.

The "forgotten children" of the Virginia school controversy—the 26 Negroes who were left schoolless after they won their suit to desegrate the Front Royal High School—are now back in classes.

This happened through the efforts of concerned citizens in Virginia and a committee in Washington, D. C. The committee arranged for 22 of the youngsters to attend school in Washington. With the help of the Virginia Council on Human Relations, it is raising money to pay their tuition and board.

The other four of the 26 children had already been sent by their parents to schools in other states.

The children now enrolled in the Washington schools had been without classes from September until December. This is the background:

Front Royal has no high school for Negroes and has always sent its Negro children in the eighth grade and higher out of the city to segregated schools. Some went to Berryville 25 miles away, leaving home by bus each morning before 8 o'clock and returning about 5 o'clock each afternoon.

Others were sent to Manassas 50 miles away where they boarded and came home on weekends.

When the 26 Negro children won their suit to enter the white Front Royal high school, it closed under Virginia's massive resistance laws. Private classes were set up for all the white children but none for Negroes. The 26 decided not to return to Manassas and Berryville in order not to compromise their court position.

Negro parents attempted to find a teacher to come in from the outside to tutor their children but found that threats and reprisals made this impossible.

Mrs. Burma Whitted and Attorney William B. Bryant are co-chairman of the Washington committee which was set up to help the children carry on their education while the case is resolved in the courts. Mrs. C. Herbert Marshall is financial secretary; Frank Coleman is treasurer, and Mrs. James E. Scott is educational consultant.

It is estimated that about $10,000 will be required to finance the entire operation, since in addition to board and other expenses, the children must pay tuition as out-of-state students in Washington schools.

Persons who want to help these "forgotten children" should send contributions to the Front Royal Educational Fund Committee, 1232 Girard St., N. E., Washington, D. C.

Jewish Group Issues Warning

The American Jewish Congress has issued a timely warning against attempts to control hatemongering by methods that violate American traditions of free speech.

Instead it asks for a positive program that will treat the "cause, not just the symptoms" of the current wave of violence.

Coming as it does from an organization representative of a group that has been the victim of much of the recent violence, the warning carries special significance.

"We have but one Constitution," AJC states; "the same Bill of Rights that guarantees equality of education and access to the ballot also guarantees freedom of expression and due process of law."

Therefore AJC opposes suggested group libel legislation because it would seek "to punish evil words rather than evil deeds." It also rejects a proposal to ban hate literature from the mails as "a type of censorship . . . offensive in American traditions."

Likewise, the group warns against congressional investigations of hate groups. It points out that the purpose of such investigations would be to "punish" and "expose" members of these groups and that the Supreme Court has already said congressional investigations are unconstitutional if their sole purpose is to punish and expose.

Noting that the Supreme Court recently ruled the NAACP could not be required to publicly list its membership, AJC states:

"Like all other freedoms, freedom of association is indivisible. The same law that sanctions compulsory disclosure of membership in hate groups sanctions equally compulsory disclosure of membership in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. . .

"If freedom of association means anything, it means freedom to associate in unpopular and indeed hateful groups."

All such measures, AJC believes, would treat symptoms instead of causes of violence. The basic cause of the current wave of anti-semitism, it says, is the "general breakdown of respect for law that pervades the South. . . . The crux of the problem is that lawlessness on high levels leads inevitably to lawlessness on low levels."

As a positive program to get at the root cause, AJC urges:

1. Legislation making it a Federal offense to transport explosives in interstate commerce with intent to use them against communal buildings, private residences and places of business.

2. Utilization of existing Federal laws to apprehend bombers.

3. Utilization of powers granted the Justice Department by the 1957 Civil Rights Act to protect voting rights of Negroes in the South.

4. Legislation requiring all departments of the Federal Government to share responsibility for effective implementation of the Supreme Court's decision on racial integration.

5. A conference of national leaders called by the President to bring moral pressure to bear on the problem of violence.

(Copies of the full AJC statement may be obtained by writing to American Jewish Congress, 15 E. 84th St., New York 28, N.Y.)

Color Bar Falls In New Orleans

New Orleans has bowed to a final Supreme Court decree and opened its City Park to all.

The Louisiana Weekly reported one flare-up in which a group of five boys, four Negro and one white, who entered the park together, were attacked by a group of white teenagers. But this was apparently an isolated incident.

Negroes were not using the park in great numbers but for the most part those who did encountered no trouble. This city, in which Negroes used to be arrested for merely walking in the park, was taking the change in peaceful stride—as it did the end of bus segregation last summer.

'Kissing Case' To Be Appealed

A Superior Court judge in Wadesboro, N. C., has refused a petition to release David Simpson, 8, and Hanover Thompson, 10, the Negro boys who were sent to a reformatory because they were kissed by a little white girl. (See January Patriot.) Attorneys indicated the ruling would be appealed.

The NAACP has announced that it is throwing its full weight into the drive to rescue the two boys. Its attorneys are working in cooperation with Conrad J. Lynn, New York civil rights lawyer, who was retained by the Committee to Combat Racial Injustice to represent the children.

Meantime, the *Carolina Times* at Durham accused state officials of attempting to "whitewash" the case by saying the boys had a long record of delinquency. "The fact remains," the paper stated, "that these two small boys were never jailed, threatened with being jailed or taken to a reformatory until they broke the unwritten law of white supremacy."

Lost Brainpower

Figures from Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee, and some other states indicate that white citizens are leaving the South at a faster rate than Negroes, the Wall Street Journal reports in a recent survey. And many of those who are departing are the South's best educated citizens, the paper says.

Quotations To Remember

"The trouble with the moderates is that they are only moderately opposed to evil,"—**the Rev. Michael Scott,** South African integration leader, as quoted in *The Vagabond,* St. Petersburg, Fla.

"Any parent who would cause us to miss even six months of school is unfit to be a parent."—**White high school student** in Atlanta, at a public meeting for discussion of school crisis.

"Whom the gods would destroy, they first make angry. We became angry."—**Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser,** commenting on defiance of Civil Rights Commission by Alabama officials.

"Since our immediate purpose was to buy lime and not sell our souls, we declined his offer."—**Koinonia Community Newsletter,** explaining why the much-boycotted Georgia group refused an offer from a local business man to sell them ground limestone for their farm if they would make a public statement that they did not believe in integration.

"But wishful thinking won't help us. There are no rabbits in the Tallahassee hats, just as there are none in Little Rock and Richmond."—**Tampa Tribune,** editorializing that Florida must accept at least some change in its school pattern.